#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS OF AN ONLY

BY MARY IRVING.

Another phase succeeded to school-girl life.

"Imagine, if you can," she wrote, "your little backwoods girl at a fashionable party—a veritable gathering of the grace, beauty, wisdom, and folly, of the upper tendom in D—The soirce was given by a friend of Grace Conway; and my school-mate, who had just returned from Newport, sent us cards of invitation, with a special wee note to me, begging me not to disappoint her.

"Here was a dilemma.

"I cannot go! I exclaimed, unconscionaly

"Here was a dilemma.
"I cannot go! I exclaimed, unconsciously
thinking aloud in Augusta's presence. 'I have

no dress for such an assembly?

"Oh! n'importe!' said Augusta, carelessly.
Wear one of Pet's; you will find a dozen in

her armoire!'
"I felt my cheeks flush, as I was meditating how to decline the honor of Pet's proffered plumage; when Mr. Lemoyne very opportune-ly came up, and laid his broad hand upon my

"'This little girl,' said he, turning me around, 'is to make her entré into society in no borrowed finery nor tinselry whatsoever, or I mistake her! Wear your simplest white frock, child, and the curls Dame Nature gave you; and don't ape the fashions of fine ladies! No, no, Augusta! have you forgotten the old saying, "Beauty unadorned, adorned the saying, "Beauty unadorned, thornes, most?";
"I felt my face kindle again. Mr. Lemoyne

tapped it lightly, as he turned, saying—
"That's right, Eulalie! let the warm blood in those cheeks always be as quick to reprove

Augusta was almost indignant at my per nacity; but I would wear no ornaments but tory. We went at ten, P. M. Is it not ridiculous, this turning night into day? It was thoroughly accomplished, though, thanks to the oughly accomplished, though, thanks to the brilliance of the gas.

"Dazzled and bewildered, I passed through

the crowd of glitter and grace, clinging to the arm of Mr. Lemoyne. He took pity on me, and drew me into a half-shaded recess. A gentleman had found it before us. I looked up, to encounter the searching gaze of a pair of keen eyes, overarched by a rugged but commanding 'He is a prince among men,' was my

first impression.
"'Ah, friend Atherton! just the man for us!' said Mr. Lemoyne, and introduced me.
'Can you tell me,' he added, 'whether your "bright particular star" has arisen upon this gay assembly; and, if so, where the light of her eyes is dispensing itself?"

"'If I mistake not, in the east parler,' re-

plied the gentleman, with a smile. 'Leave your companion with me, sir, while you track your companion with

It is a happy chance, Miss Lincoln, tha has thrown us together, said he, with a digni-fied ease, that banished half my confusion at finding myself tete a tete with a stranger. 'I have long wished to meet the friend of my ward, Grace Conway!'

"Grace's guardian? I glanced up again into that noble face.

Grace swept to my side at that momen so radiant, so queenly! diamonds flashing in her hair, adoration enveloping her like an at-mosphere! I could have shrunk into nothingmosphere! I could have shrunk into nothing ness! But her eyes looked the same frank de-

caught my hand.

"'So you have found out my Eulalie already,
Professor Atherton,' said she, throwing a childlike smile into her beautiful, upturned face
Then she whispered, earnestly, 'I begged her
to come, that you might see and know her.'
What followed, I could not hear.

"Prof. Atherton seemed determined, as Grace had requested, to see and know mo, for he established himself as my attendant for the evening. I seen found that he was once a for, long before I saw your face. I could have listened for weeks to Prof. A.'s eulogies upon his noble course; but Augusta must come, to insist upon leading me into the dancing-room. In vain I pleaded that I never had danced, and never should dance; that I chose to stay with

the conversable part of the community; she dragged me off, a most reluctant captive.

"I never will forgive that insufferable husband of mine," she angrily exclaimed, "for pinning you to the sleeve of such a bore! Atherone after his own heart! with learning enough to craze forty common brains! But what pleasure can a young girl find in hearing his long disquisitions?"

"I could have assured her that one young girl had found a pleasure such as she had solved.

"I could have assured her that one young girl had found a pleasure, such as she had seldom known in life; a delight that would be a joy forever," in listening to his choicely-worded sentiments; but it would have been a waste of words. So I held my peace, and followed her to the ball-room, to be bowed at and chathar baings whose gift of language was tered to by beings whose gift of language was their only token of an immortal mind! Grace moved among them like a being from a better world. She swayed them at her will. 'What pleasure can it give her!' I could but ask myself. Yet she was in the highest spirits.

Mr. Lemoyne at last bundled me in my shawl, and placed me beside Augusta in the carriage. 'Well, how did you enjoy the evening?' was of

"Augusta took the answer from me. "
a sensible question to ask the child!
joy herself, torsooth! tied to that prosy!

Sesor of lugard and-beetle-ology! She say

joy herself, forsooth! tied to that prosy Professor of lizard and-beetle-ology! She saw a little gayety after I forcibly took her away!

"Mr. Lemoyne caught my half-suppressed smile, as a street lamp threw its passing gleam upon my face, and observed, 'If I am a correct judge, that was the only part of the evening's entertainment she did not enjoy! Eh, Eulalie! Confess frankly!

"I like to see life in its varieties, sir,' I answered with some translation for I cased as

"I like to see his in its varieties, sir,' I answered, with some trapidation, for I feared an interminable wrangle upon a triffe.

"Spoken like a sensible girl! quite right!' responded Mr. Lemoyne, slowly and emphatically; and he withdrew into his Mackintosh

"Home of Aunt Tryphena,

"Here I am at last! I seally felt that I owed the dear old soul a debt of gratitude; and hearing that she had been ill, I hastened my visit. The red farm-house is still in a state of excellent preservation, with all its appurtenances, even to Zeb, who was the first familiar fixture that greeted my vision. It was long before I could make him identify me with the little girl of long-sleeved-apron memory. Zeb, who appears to have out-grown all his mischievous proposities, is aunt's chief stay in these years of feeblenese, and hids fair to become a useful member of society. I found aunt mitting in the corner of the huge fire-place, which she never would suffer to be choked with a stove, wrapped in fiannels from head to foot, to keep off rheumatism and the east wind, now, as ever, her deadly enemies, with the HOME OF AUNT TRYPHENA

the edge of the woodland; but I will not wea-

ry you with these.
This evening I was sitting upon the door-step, with an arithmetic in my hand, reaching Zeb how to compute the interest on a note of Aunt Tryphona's, soon due. He sat on the grass near me, clumsily fingering his pencil, and pondering every figure he put down. Wheels rolled down the hill so softly that I did not hear an approaching carriage until it had nearly reached the gate. The slightly-bald forehead of Mr. Lemoyne peered from the window; and beside it was a face never to be forgotten by one who has ever seen it, that of Prof. Atherton. I felt a momentary confusion, as I glanced over the tout ensemble presented to these fastidious members of the aristocracy. But true nobility carries its own ease overwhere imparting a wall as a face to the second of the second of the aristocracy. everywhere, imparting as well as maintaining

"Mr. L. seemed grave, but only told me that he had come to take me home. Prof. Atherton was in better spirits, and rallied me on my pupil in a way that called out my opinion of the prejudice against color, which disgraces our free States. He smiled in a manner that rather

free States. He smiled in a manner that rather annoyed me, and only replied:

"'You ought to go South.'

"'That I mean to do,' I answered. 'I shall teach there, and take notes with my own eyes.'

"'You to try a teacher's life—and afar from your friends!' He did not say it scornfully, yet there was something in his eye that pur-

"Oh, brother, would that you were here! An age seems to have rolled over me since I wrote you last. Our mother—how shall I tell it you? We have a mother who knows us now — in

"They did not tell me that she was ill: they did not tell me why they had come for me, un-til we reached the Asylum grounds. Then for the first time I learned that light had flashed up in that long darkened lamp of reason, at the loosing of life's silver cord! "She was yet alive, thank God! I found

her sleeping; and; brother, you know how I watched for her waking. She raised her sunken eyes, at length—the veil was lifted that had hung between us so long I was a little child again, and she teaching me to say, 'Our Father!'

Father!'

"I have been dreaming — a long, strange, dream,' she taintly said, fixing her eyes on mine. 'Lady, will my children come before I die?—my noble Ralph, my little Lulie?'

"'Mother,' I tried to say, as I grasped her wasted hand, 'don't you know your Lulie?'.

"'Can it be? So many years?' she murmured, doubtfully, shading her heavy eyes with

her hand.

"Yes, it is your father's look! Come to my heart, my child!"

"She spread her hands, and a gleam not of earth lighted her eyes. I lifted her in my arms, and with her heart close against mine, and my lips upon her check, I struggled to Suddenly a thrill shook her frame and mine

the heart against my own fluttered violently, then stood still—forever! The shock of exitement had been too sudden; the 'wheel was

my side. Mr. Lemoyne had remained at the Asylum.

"Yes, weep, my child! it will do you good!" he exclaimed, with tenderness a strong man rarely shows. I begged him to take me back. 'Be calm!' he replied; 'I am taking you to Grace.' He lifted me from the carriage in his arms, and laid me, weak as a child, in those of dear, sympathizing Grace.

"This is a strange world, dear Ralph! It begins to seem to me a very sad one! Yestar-

deathly pale A spasm, as of pain, was c tracting her features, but it instantly passes "'You are busy,' she said, cheerfully;

will not interrupt you!'

"'No—stay!' I cried, springing to her side.
'I am so unhappy! would that I could tell you tely, dear Grace!'

"You need not,' she gently replied. 'Your

heart is its own best counsellor—let it speak the truth, my friend! and, with an earnest pressure of the hand, she left me. "I have no such restriction in regard to you, dear brother; I am at liberty to share with

you the contents of that letter. You will won-der, as I do, that the fastidious Prof. Atherton, with his well-carned laurels, should ask a timid, ignorant girl to share his world-renowned name! Perhaps you will wonder still more

name! Perhaps you will wonder still more that she declines the proffer.

"Yes, brother, I have taken counsel of my heart, as Grace bade me, and have followed the leading of its instinct. I know that such a treasure comes to few, even once in a lifetime. Disparity of years would, in the opinion of the world, be a thousand fold overbalanced by the rank, wealth, riches of intellect and of heart, that have been offered to my keeping. I know, toe, that I am almost alone in the world, and ought not to—will not—cling help-lessly to your arm any longer. But can I make the happiness of a heart like hit? Can I arouse the impulses slumbering in its depths, for God and for humanity? Alas! richly dowered as this prince among men has been

arouse the impulses slumbering in its depths, for God and for humanity? Alas! richly dowered as this prince among men has been with the choicest gits of Heaven, his pride takes little note of the Giver; feels little of the fearful responsibility that is thrown upon genius! I cannot trust my heart to the guidance of such an one. I should be in his hands but a petted child, a mere automaton, following his steps with dazzled, blinded eyes.

"'My artlessness and simplicity'—' the bud with the dew fresh upon it.' Ah! he deceives himself in thinking he has loved me. It is only as a novel specimen of the genus girl that I have pleased his artist eye; and his pity has prompted the rest! There are heights and depths in that heart that I could never touch. One being alone could do it; the proud, strong, self-willed spirit that never submitted to any guidance but his, yet from childhood has been silently shaping itself to his wishes. He has so thoroughly moulded the character of Grace Conway, that he does not appreciate the work of his own hands. She is to him as light or air; too indispensable, too much identified with his being, to be an object of note or of thankfulness to him.

to him.
"But it will yet be! mark me! Grace wor ships intellect above all earthly gifts. She would wear a lofsy name as naturally as a queen her coronet. She is meet to shine at his side—not to sit in shadow at his feet! But proud Grace will never be pitied.
"To-night, under the veil of twilight,

she, too, had longed for that far, eurny region, where care is a dream, where the past and future melt into the luxuriance of the present.

"Let us go South together, Eulalie," she said.

"Brother, do not oppose me! I have determined."

the automaton she has rightly refused to be-"Anywhere else in the wide world, Mary!
But the far South—that grave yard of prejudice and of pestilence!"
"The Hand that guides can guard her there

etter than we!"
And Eulalie went to the South

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1854.

CONGRESS.

Neither House is in session to-day. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The establishment of a Church in Washngton, by the organization of a council and the installation of a minister, proves to be an occasion of extraordinary interest. The former duty has been this day performed, and the latter, the installation of Rev. Alexander Duncanson, will take place at half past three

The services at this Church in the morning, afternoon, and evening, to-morrow, will doubtless attract many of the people of all Christian communities in this city. Among the many distinguished ministers present, are the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, and others. The former will preach in the course of the day; probably in the afternoon.

#### PARTIES AND SLAVERY.

"Line upon line, precept upon precept!" How slow is the progress of Truth, when Pre-judice and mistaken Self-Interest combine to oppose it!

Three-quarters of a century ago, Lord Mans-field decided that Slavery was so odious, and so repugnant to natural right, that it could not exist except by positive law. About the same time commenced the agitation against the slave trade, a traffic deemed honorable by Christendom, and carried on not unfrequently by companies instituted by Royal charters. From that time to this, the subject of Slavery in all its relations, moral, social, economical, and political, has been under discussion in all civilized countries. The slave trade has come to be denominated piracy; England, France, and Denmark, have abolished Slavery in their colonies: of the original States of this Union, even have put an end to it within their borders, either by judicial decision or legislative enactment; six new free States have been organized out of Territory exempted from it by Conressional ordinance; an Emancipation Party has been organized in Brazil; and in Cuba, a broken at the cistern,' and the 'spirit had returned to God, who gave it!' Mother—mother!

"I know not what! did, or how they took me from her; but I found myself lying on the carriage cushions, with Professor Atherton at important events have been attended with dissions, learned, comprehensive, thorough. The highest authorities in Law, Government, Religion, and Philosophy, have been arrayed gainst Slavery.

In our own country, the struggle between it and free principles has been more protracted and fierce than in any other; for here is the "This is a strange world, dear Ralph! It begins to seem to me a very sad one! Yester-eve I sat for hours, with my hand resting on an open letter. My head swam—my heart was sick! I knew not what to do, nor where to turn for counsel. I did not hear a light footstep behind me; and Grace Conway had glanced over my shoulder, and unwittingly caught a glimpse of that outspread page, before I could shut it from her sight.

"She started back. Forgive me, Eulalie!"

"This is a strange world, dear Ralph! It begins to seem to me a very sad one! Yester-rooted, most extensive, and most powerful syetched shams. They are the sum and substance of base subservience to Slavery. We hate, abhor, and loathe both. Be a Whig, be a Democrat, and, as your parties of Slavery. For, no one can doubt that, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, when one State after another of the state of the two Independent Democratic Senators.

"Democracy" and "Whiggery" among us are shams, wretched shams. They are the sum and substance of base subservience to Slavery. We hate, abhor, and loathe both. Be a Whig, be a Democrat, and, as your parties are now constituted and governed, you are a slave to Slavery. Call us an Abolitionist, a Free Democrat, an Independent Democratic Senators.

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"Democracy" and "Whiggery" among us are shams, wretched shams. They are the sum and substance of base subservience to Slavery. We hate, abhor, and loathe both. Be a Whig, be a Democrat, and, as your parties are now constituted and governed, you are a slave to Slavery. Call us an Abolitionist, a Free-Pendence Senators. seat, at once, of the best organized, most deeply Old Thirteen, stimulated by the liberal spirit of the Revolution, and aided by the operation of natural causes, threw off its burden; when the last Congress of the Confederation passed the celebrated Ordinance consecrating the whole of the Territory then belonging to the Union to Freedom; when the framers of the new Constitution refused to introduce the word "Slavery" into that instrument, and treated the thing itself as an evil to be tolerated for a time; and when all the slave States, with a single exception, passed acts prohibiting the slave traffic,-the Anti-Slavery sentiment was in the ascendant, and Free Institutions were steadily gaining upon Slave Institutions.

But, for reasons that we have often explained, the latter began to acquire strength, the former to lose something of their expansive power. The struggle between them became nore doubtful, now inuring to the benefit of one system, then to that of the other, until, at last, we find them treating and compromising, almost on a footing of equality.

And now, what is the spectacle presented Slavery in actual occupation of more than half of the original area of the Union, and of the acquisitions from France and Spain, and claiming possession of all the rest of our Territory. more than six hundred thousand square miles not yet organized into States. Yes-after three quarters of a century, in which Freedom and Slavery have been striving for the mastery, we find fifteen Slave States in the Union, three millions instead of half a million of slaves, nine hundred thousand instead of four hundred thousand miles of Slave Territory, and a power growing out of the Moneyed Interests of Slavery, which gives law to the Federal Government, and claims that Slavery shall be the common law in all the Territory within its ju-

Now, have we not a right to say, that the People to whom more especially have been committed the interests of Free Labor Institutions, who have grown up under their influences, who have reaped their benefits, whose and growth, have either failed to comprehend their full claims, the inherent antagonism be tween them and the pretensions of Slavery. and the necessity of active efforts for its re striction and their extension, or have proved false to their own convictions?

After the discussions of a century, with the world's example on their side, with the world's Literature, and Religion, and Law, speaking for Liberty, with all the early precede our own history, and the original policy of the Government in their favor, what could have given to this hateful Institution of Slavery paramount power and consideration in this model Republic, a Moneyed and Political Power, such as it has enjoyed nowhere else on the face of the globe? What, but gross indifference, shameful ignorance, or base treachery on

We may acquit ourselves of treachery, but of shameful indifference and ignorance we must bear the blame. When we remember that we have had on our side the public opinon of mankind, the civilization of modern times, the Truth of God, the testimony of our Fathers, the Declaration of Independence, the Principles of the Constitution, superior wealth and numerical force, and always a majority in the National Legislature, it is a damning disgrace to us, that at this day, the Slave Interest should be the controlling element in the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Federal Government; so controlling, as to make an honest avowal of opposition to Slavery, a bar to political preferment, almost

a cause of social proscription.

What has sunk the People of this country, dentified with the Cause of Free Labor Institutions, to such a depth of degradation? Exclusive devotion to their own material interests, and stolid ignorance of the true nature, necessities, and policy, of Slavery, as well as of the policy required to give to Free Institutions their just weight in the Union.

These vices, for vices they are, have been Detered by their old political organizations, which have been formed without reference to Human Rights, to Free Labor, or Slave Labor. The alpha and omega of their statesmanship have been material interests—the acquisition of Territory, the promotion of Commerce, the development of the physical resources of the country. Meantime, an Interest, distinct, insulated, sinister, all-grasping, has confronted them both with demands for special protection, special fa-vors; and, intent on their main objects, unwilling to jeepard them, or impair their political power, they have yielded, and yielded, and yielded, until that Interest has become their dietator.

In this way has the battle been turned in favor of Slavery-in this way have the men brought up amidst Free Labor Institutions been obliged to forewear hostility to Slavery before they could expect favor at the bands of the Federal Government—in this way have the Non-Slaveholders of the country been dragged under the voke of three hundred thousand

What is the remedy? Break that yoke, and be true to yourselves; but this you cannot do, till you break to pieces the Whig and ocratic parties. So long as they exist, with their detestable policy of "Compror and "Nationality," as they call it, which means no more, no less, than absolute subservience to the Slave Interest, and shall contro the masses of this country, Slavery will go on, conquering and to conquer. Look at your Democratic prints, as you style them; they affect contempt for "Free Soil!" And Whig papers shrink from having the epithet applied o their party! In the Senate of the United States, Whigs and Democrats, as they are called, would refuse to ratify the nomination of an open advocate of the policy of the Ordinance of 1787, should the President be so unfortunate as to blunder upon such a nomination, but not a vote would be withheld from a determined advocate of Slavery Extension, except by the two Independent Democratic Sen-

Democrat, anything to distinguish us from the self-abnegating, infatuated masses that are working out their own degradation, through parties whose law is the will of Slavery. How bravely now some of you talk for Freedom! Legislatures protest against this Nebraska bill.
Popular meetings denounce it. States are announcing at the Ballot Box their disapprobaion. Perhaps you may intimidate enough Representatives to defeat the measure.

What then? You will all go to sleep, and Whig and Democratic sentinels will erv. all's well. By and by, you will have some more Baltimore Conventions. Whig and Democratic delegates will assemble in solemn council. swear by the Legislation of 1850, as the bless ed fruit of Compromise, drivel about finalities, and give us second editions of Generals Pierce

Independent Democrats themselves scarcely understand the true policy of freemen. See, how they lost themselves in New York, broke up in Maine, split in Connecticut! Some other issue than Slavery is presented, and, instead of taking ground upon it, as a Party and explicitly voting, as a Party, for candidates for or against it, they suffer themselves to be scattered—one man votes one way, another, nother-the result is, one or two thousand is the whole show made for the Independent Democratic candidate! In Connecticut, for example, where they can cast a vote of 10,000 they have given their candidate two or three

A few days ago, an active friend wrote from Pennsylvania, that he was so bent on defeating the Nebraska movement, that he, for his part, should vote for any candidate opposed to it, who might be set up by any other Party.
Is this the way to organize a permanent and an efficient Party of Freedom? Let that friend

use all proper effort to perfect and strengthen his own organization. Then, let him and his secciates, if it seem wise to vote for an Anti-Nebraska candidate set up by Whigs or Democrats, act together as a Party, vote for him in such a way as shall show their force, and, while accomplishing an immediate good, not disable, but rather strengthen them, for continuous and systematic efforts for the overthrow of that Power, of which the Nebraska Bill is

As for expecting either of the two old Parties. under whose policy, Slavery has grown as-condant in our Federal Councils, and to a great extent over Public Sentiment, to become transformed into a Party of Freedom, and to undo all the mischief it has done, it is a miscrable delusion; and until Anti-Slavery men rid them-selves of it, there will be no Element in our olitics, to counterbalance and counteract the Slave Interest.

Females are employed in certain barber shops in Philadelphia. The practice should be frowned upon.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM, for April, is ceived. It is a beautiful, most attractive little monthly paper for young persons. Grace Greenwood and Leander K. Lippincott, Phila-delphia, are the editors. Price fifty cents a year. Hugh Cameron, 7th street and Louisiana avenue, is the agent for Washington.

### THE GADSDEN TREATY.

The correspondent "Ion," whose potent aid has been persistently given to the prospecting its probable fate; but very concisely reveals his hopes of the alternative to which the South will resort. He says:

"So obstinate is the hostility of Northern Senators to the extension of territory Southward and Slaveryward, that they will not vote for the treaty, even if the twenty million inducements should be stricken out. The result of the rejection of the treaty may be, according to the views of some of our fillbusters, the ing to the views of some of our filibusters, the entire disorganization of the Mexican Government and the destruction of every power with which we could make a treaty. In this case, our Southern and Southwestern people will soon be obliged to take Mexico upon their hands, and the short-eighted politicians of the North will be the means of creating slaveholding communities in all Spanish North America, from El Paso down to the Isthmus of Darger

"Another treaty will be attempted, but it cannot be made. Santa Anna will throw himself on other resources, appealing to the nationality of Mexico for support, and courting also foreign alliances. War on one side, or filibusterism on the other, will soon give us the whole of Mexico, is the alternative to a recognition of her national rights by her sister Republic."

This writer generally speaks by the card; and his alternative programme of more territory for Slavery by negotiation or by war, is not the hap-hazard declaration of a moment of disappointment and vexation. The march of Slavery is ever onward, so long as it can be facilitated by Northern votes, at the ballot-box or in the Senate, or by Northern fighting men. upon the domains of a neighboring Republic, from which Slavery has been banished.

OHIO MOVING ON .- This State, the New York Tribune says, is "probably at this moment better supplied with railroads than any other State west of Lake Champlain and the Housatonic, and is growing rapidly in consequence Cincinnati will have a quarter of a million inhabitants at the next Census—more than New York had at any Census before that of 1840; Cleveland will have over 50,000; Columbus and Dayton some 30,000 each, and so on. You may leave almost any town in the State in the morning, and be in Buffalo by evening, and in New York for early dinner next day. The eastern part of the State, lying in the great bend of the Ohio between Pitteburgh and Cincinnati, has hitherto been nearly destitute of these conveniences; but the void is being rapidly filled. Newark, Zanesville, Mount Vernon, Canton, &c.; are now connected by railroad with all parts of the country; and a new route from the West to the East is to be completed this summer, by way of Columbus, Wheeling, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad-only the link between Zanesville and

phia profess not to be alarmed for her safety, believing that she has been detained either by an accident to her machinery or by being surrounded by fields of ice. The vessel had an ample supply of coal for twenty-six days, and with economy in its use, for twenty-eight or thirty. The Glasgow is a stanch vessel, and in every way calculated to stand the roughest treatment from old ocean. Capt. West, of the Atlantic, expresses his firm conviction that the Glasgow is safe. He thinks that she has encountered the vast fields of ice which lay in her track, broken her propeller, and is making track, broken her propeller, and is making her way into the nearest port (probably one of the West India Islands) under sail, for provi-sions and water.—Baltimore American.

But she has now been out thirty-eight dayslong enough for tidings to be received of her no matter where she has found a refuge.

MR. HUNT, OF LOUISIANA .- The Louisville Journal, in publishing the speech recently made by this gentleman upon the Nebrasks

"It is truly a noble production, and richly deserves all the encomiums it has received. It is equally admirable for its ability, for its sorupulous and lofty tone, and for its chaste yet stirring and fervid elequence. Its influence upon Southern sentiment cannot fail to be extensive and salutary. There can be no doubt we think, that the Nebraska bill is doomed. few more such manly and high-souled efforts from the South, as this of the eloquent and chivalrous Hunt, will render its repose in the 'tomb of the Capulets' as sweet and eternal as the sleep of Juliet."

The Jews are getting up memorials to Congress, praying that that body will endeavor to procure for every American citizen abroad, of every creed, a just degree of civil and religious-freedom.—Exchange.

The Jews have a right to demand the efforts of Congress in this behalf, and Congress should not hesitate a moment to make such a demand of every nation on the earth.

# CONNECTICUT REDEEMED.

Let no man hereafter speak scornful words of Connecticut! She stands erect, triumph-ant, over the traitors who would have sold her ant, over the traitors who would have sold her to everlasting infamy. The State has gone Anti-Administration by a heavy majority. Last year the Legislature was Democratic by over sixty majority. There is no election of State officers by the people, but Mr. Dutton will be our next Governor. In the vicinity of Nebraska-editors, collectors, and postmasters, the defeat of the Administration is overwhelming. The voice of Connecticut upon the Douglas iniquity has already been heard in every State of this Union; and while it has carried with it fear and shame to the heartsof the conspirators, its burden is strength, hope, and joy, to the friends of Freedom throughout the North. Hartford Republican.

A few days since, a number of boys were playing with bows and arrows at City Point South Boston, when an arrow entered the right eye of a son of Horace B. Darling. One eye is irrecoverably lost. Be careful, boys, when you are playing with such dangerous toys.

The animals of this country are not identith those of Europe.

MORE ABOUT THE HULSEMANN LETTER.

Special Correspondence of the Boston Evening Post.

Boston, April 6, 1854. DEAR SIR: Since I wrote you yesterday, DEAR SIR: Since I wrote you yesterday, I have learned the interesting denouement of Mr. Everett's and Mr. Fletcher Webster's correspondence. As I told you, the other executors, and such of the old friends of Daniel Webster as were informed of Mr. Everett's application, were very much excited; but when they learned that he had ordered a thousand printed copies of the draft for general circulation, they were alarmed, and, after putting their heads together awhile, resolved that it must be stopped. They went to Mr. Everett, and, between arguments and threats, made him tear up the draft letter, and abandon his pretensions forever.

ever.

The principal ground of their insisting upon this course was, that the whole world had been taught to believe that Webster wrote that lettaught to believe that Webster wrote that let-ter; and, what was worse, Webster himself, in one of his letters, in 1852, had boasted of having written it at Franklin, New Hamp-shire, and referred to it in reply to Horace Mann's attacks upon his intemperate habits and decrepitude, as evidence that "he was as good as new." After thus running himself for the Presi

denoy, and being run by all his friends, including Mr. Everett, on the strength of this letter, they insisted that it would never do, whether they looked to the good name of the dead or of the living, to come out with the admission that both Webster and Everett knew that they were humbugging the public all the time. Everett had not looked at it in this light ex-Everett had not looked at it in this light ex-actly, and was entirely unprepared for the op-position he encountered. Of course, therefore, he backed out, and, I am assured, tore up the draft, and threw it into the fire. I presume all his printed copies experienced a similar

the authorship of the Hulsemann letter, I was a little carious to see what he had said of it in his memoir of Webster. On turning to the volume, I find only this paragraph:

"The correspondence with the Austrian Charge d'Affaires is the worthy complement, after an interval of a quarter of a century, to the profound discussion of international poli-tics contained in the speech of January, 1824, on the revolution of Greece, and that of 1826, on the Congress of Panama."

This is the only allusion to the subject in

Everett's edition of Webster's works. The letter it elf is copied without note or comment. This extraordinary silence about a document which gave Webster more foreign and about which gave Webster more foreign and about as much domestic reputation as any one thing he ever did, may now be construed to imply a purpose on the part of Mr. Everett, even during Mr. Webster's life, to be ready to reclaim his epistolary offspring, whenever the occasion should be propitious.

His case is a hard one, but I fear it is past

cure. The friends of Mr. Webster will insist that, even if Everett did hold the pen, he had that, even if Everett did hold the pen, he had been first crammed by the Secretary, and the substantial merit and power of the document were derived from him. This cannot easily be gainsaid, whether true or false; and Mr. Everett's draft, after all, is only proof that the phraseology is his, except to those who are prepared to believe him better informed and prepared to write the document in question than Mr. Webster was.

## THE VOICE OF A CONSERVATIVE.

The Philadelphia Freinds' Review, for April,

"The recept attempt to extend the area of "The recent attempt to extend the area of Slavery, at the expense of National faith, has aroused the attention of the community, in a manner almost if not altogether unprecedented, to the craving demands of the slaveholding interest. The experience of the last few years has furnished ample evidence, that if the advocates of freedom and free institutions expect to maintain their proper share and influence in the General Government, they must make a cates of freedom and free institutions expect to maintain their proper share and influence in the General Government, they must make a stand somewhere. Compromises, in cases where important principles are concerned are always dangerous; and we can scarcely fail to perceive that compromises with Slavery will not satisf. that compromises with Slavery will not satisfy its supporters while anything remains for the friends of freedom to yield. The principles on which our Government is ostensibly founded, and those on which the system of Slavery is erected, being obviously and irreconcilably antagonistic, every concession to Slavery on the part of the Federal Legislature is essen-tially the admission of an anomaly into our social system, which impairs its strength and endangers its permanence. We may talk of endangers its permanence. We may talk of finalities as we will, but until we recognise, in finalities as we will, but until we recognise, in practice as well as in theory, the principles avowed and solemnly proclaimed to the world by the Congress of 1776, it is nugatory to expect that our political machine will move harmoniously and smoothly along. While the jarring elements are retained, they must produce their legitimate results.

design of this periodical to give countenance to any species of agitation in which the angry passions are called into action—the whole passions are called into action—the whole course of the paper from its commencement has, indeed, been studiously pointed in the opposite direction—yet the Editor sincerely hopes and desires that the expression of calm, yet firm and decided opposition to the enactment of the Nebraska bill, in the shape in which it passed the Senate, may be continued as long as the danger of its final passage remains."

A New Tree -A beautiful tree, unknown to other parts of the Union, is thus described in the Oregon Times:

in the Oregon Times:

"It is remarkable, because its like is not to be found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height, from one to seven feet; the leaf resembles that of a pear, while the trunk and branches look like those of the orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is thinly coated with a gum, having the appearance of oil and of the consistence of honey. Handling them causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers.

"The gum; as well as the leaf and bark, is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of bergamot, or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf; fully wrapped up in paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several persons, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with the fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears; some, that it was bergamot; whilst others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white jessamine.

"This will certainly make a very beautiful and desirable ornamental tree to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, near the parlor window, or to form a choice bower. Its intrinsic value for these purposes is enhanced by the consideration that it is an evergreen. The specimen is brought from my farm, and is taken from a grove of about a quarter of an acre. The plant is very rare, even here. The oldest settlers of the country say they never saw it growing elsewhere; still, I have no doubt it will be found in other places. It has been known to the priest of the Mission of St. Joseph for some years, but has not attracted attention until recently."

Mrs. Stowe, it is said, has made a donation of \$1,000 in aid of a school established at Washington, by Miss Miner, for the education of colored children.

Export of Grain to France.—France has beretofore drawn the most of her grain, required over her own production, from Russia. The war in the East will out off this source of supply, and one of the possible results of that war may be to permanently direct the trade of France to the United States for her supply of cereals. At all times, it would be better for France to import grain from America than from the Russian Frowness. Every political economist knows that it is far cheaper to buy where goods or products are taken in exchange, even if the nominal price is higher, than in places where the same article is sold for cash. Hitherto, France has not had near so good a market in America, for her silks and other fabrics, as she might have if she took our coal, grain, and other products, in larger quantities. The present war, by driving her to buy our corn, may be a lasting benefit to both her and us, because what is thus begun from necessity, will probably be continued from a conviction of its wisdom.—Balt, American. EXPORT OF GRAIN TO FRANCE.-France has

In the English House of Commons, Mr. H. Drumond alluded to Pruesia as "that faithless country which had ever deserted us in our hour of need, and which, ever since it was a Kingdom, had deserted every Power that supported it—[hear]—that had always gone over to the strongest and taken advantage of the weak in their hour of greatest weakness; a country that had been called a nation of philosophers and schoolmasters, whose religion was a sort of neology that turned everything sacred into a lie; which had no morality except that of despising the institution of marriage—[a laugh]—so that he had read of a man playing a rubber of whist at Berlin with three ladies, each of whom had once the happiness of being his wife." [Laughter.]

THE CAMEL IN AMERICA .- The Com en Commerce, of our State Senate, have reported in favor of incorporating the American Camel Company. The purpose of the association is to introduce the Asiatic camel into the United States, for the various purposes of transportation. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000. The prime movers in the affair are William G. Ring, Charles W. Webber, and Edward Garanghay. The second centlement William G. Ring, Charles W. Webber, and Edward Garanghay. The second gentleman is well known as the writer of books and magazine articles, popularly treated, on the subject of natural history?

The attempt of Mr. Fabens—the author of the "Camel Hunt," a somewhat exaggerated history of adventure—to introduce the Eastern camel into use on the Isthmus of Darien, was a six and brown fails and the contract of the co

camel into use on the 1sthmus of Darien, was, as is well known, a failure. This new attempt to introduce the camel into the Western Continent may prove more successful, but that animal seems only to thrive well in a dry and equable climate.

It seems a reversal of the order of the world for the West to go back to the East for aid in progress.—N. Y. Evening Post.

ASTOUNDING ACTS OF CRUELTY.—A short time since, a fire occurred in the Eastern section of the city, and when the firemen entered the house, they found a young lady tied in the garret, and bearing the marks of very improper chastisement. It is stated that she had been kept in that condition for some three or four weeks, and with scarcely a sufficiency of food to sustain life. This course of treatment was inflicted by the mother of the young lady, but from what cause or for what reason has not transpired. As soon as she was discovered and loosed from her prison-house, she escaped and sought refuge in the house of a paternal uncle, residing in the Western section of the city, where she has since remained. And there was another found in the house, in the person of a colored servant girl, who had received the most barbarous treatment at the hands of the same woman. Her back, face, and limbs, were most horribly mutilated, while there was a severe contusion on her head, and it is thought that the skull is fractured.

This poor creature was in such a miserable ASTOUNDING ACTS OF CRUELTY.-A short

his observation. The father of the young lady who is alleged to have suffered such cruel treat-ment at the hands of her mother, is, from the ment at the hands of her mother, is, from the necessity of his business, absent from home a greater part of his time, and is said to be wholly ignorant of the facts as they exist, nor was any of his family cognisant of it, until a refuge was sought in the house of the uncle alluded to. The family has heretofore occupied a respectable position in society, and no suspicion was excited until the young lady was discovered managed in her prison-house. This course was excited until the young lady was discovered manacled in her prison-house. This course of treatment was pursued for some time before its discovery, but the excessive fear in which the victim was held, provented her divulging it to any one, lest, as she thought, her life might pay the forfeit of such disclosure. The whole facts in the case are said to be known to some who are high in authority in the city but as yet no legal steps have been taken lead ing to an investigation. It is said, however, that nothing will be done until the return of the father of the young lady, who is to be informed of all the facts connected with this most cruel and barbarous treatment towards his daughter.—Baltimore American.

ELASTIC HORSE-SHORS.—The Worcester Spi

Stastic Horse-shoes.—The Worcester Spy says: "The patent elastic horse-shoe, just now getting into notice in and around Boston, is made of German spring steel and India rubber, and is so constructed as to retain its elasticity until it is entirely worn out.

"A pair of the shoes were put upon a valnable horse, as a test of their utility, and were in constant use for four months. The horse travelled daily ten miles, two and a half of which was upon stone pavements. Previous to applying them, the animal had always shronk upon striking the pavement; but with these shoes, writes the owner, "he strikes boldly and freely, and upon the hard road moves with far greater case and freed: m." There are two benefits arising from the use of this shoe. It is elastic, and it does not become heated like the old iron shoe, at the part next the tender portion of the foot, the India rubber being a non-conductor of heat; so that much irritation is thus avoided, and lameness not only prevented, but greatly relieved in some instances, where it has already existed. It enables the horse to travel with more case, and with greater speed. The shoes are fastened upon the hoof after the English method, the nails being counter-sunk, so that the shoe will wear about four times as long as the common one."

Although many delight in bolstering up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, yet we declare it to be a dangerous habit. The vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head are always lessened in their cavities when the head is resting in bed higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty nearly on a level with the body; and people ought to accustom themselves to sleep thus, to avoid danger.—Medical Journal.

Forty years ago, three men, by hand work could scarcely manufacture 4,000 small sheet of paper a day; while now they can produce 60,000 in the same time. It has been calcula ted that if the paper produced yearly by six machines could be put together, the sheet would encircle the world. Nowhere is paper so much used as in the United States.